

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT FOR THE CONSTRUCTIONS OF BUILDINGS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention refers to a structural element for
5 the construction of building, particularly, to structural
members for the connection of panels that are used to
construct walls, slabs, soffits and the like.

With the passing of the years, several methods for
10 prefabrication of structural elements have been developed
with the purpose of reducing the costs related to materials
and workmanship. These methods constitute an easy and
economic manner to construct buildings, without sacrificing
the structural integrity of the constructions.

Some of these methods of construction refer to pre-
15 fabricated panels, which have been integrated by concrete
panels or another similar material, which work like pre-
assembled elements to form walls, slabs, soffits and other
structural elements. These prefabricated structural elements
20 are reinforced with elements such as rods or electro-
soldered mats manufactured from high-resistance steel.

A typical prefabricated panel has numerous rods
shaped in parallel form and metallic elements in an opposite
sense, conformed in a plane concrete panel. Said concrete
panel usually has a thickness from 4 to 5 centimeters,
25 although this thickness can vary depending on the
particularities of the construction as well as the structural
use for which it is going to be put into. To reinforce the load
capacity, a reinforcement material can be added such as
fibers of the polypropylene-type, steel fibers or a mixture
30 thereof, frequently mixed with the concrete from which said
elements are fabricated of. Metallic elements in the shape
of a "C" are placed parallel to each other in which these
prefabricated elements are placed.

The strength of these construction systems depends, to a great extent, on the integrity of the connection between the prefabricated panel and the structure itself of the construction. For instance, if the connection of the panel
5 with the metallic structure of the construction is minimal, the panel strength will be also minimal, reason why it is necessary that connection is somehow secured as, for example, by means of the use of anchors that are adhered to the structural elements in such a manner that concrete can
10 be strained thereon thereafter, this being so with the only purpose of fixing these panels in an appropriate manner and securing a good constructive joint.

Alternatively, other structural methods have arisen that are characterized by prefabricated metallic elements that
15 consist of the core of the structural element for the manufacture of walls, slabs or soffits that, once attached to the structure through some available method such as soldering, riveting, or the like, are strained with concrete thus assuring that the connection of these panels with the
20 metallic structure of the construction is obtained in an effective and reliable manner.

It is worth mentioning that there are patented structural systems in the market such as, for instance, the American invention with U. S. Patent No. 5,414,972 which consists of a
25 reinforced structural member for the connection of a construction panel such as a prefabricated panel employed for the manufacture of walls, slabs and soffits. This reinforced structural member is fastened to the metallic structural members of the construction with or by means of a plurality of anchors that fasten the construction panel. The reinforced structural member is specially adapted to be used with a composition of cementing elements such as concrete.
30 This structural member substantially reinforces structurally

the construction, while the anchors in this structural member assure a reliable connection between the construction structure and the panel that is to strained in concrete thereafter.

5 However, this invention presents some drawbacks such as the one resulting from the manner in which the structural element is fastened to the framework of the panel itself, as the connection from one to another must be effected by means of a wire or other similar system to proceed to the
10 straining of the structural set thereafter.

Another similar invention is registered with the U. S. patent No. 6,151,858, dated November 28, 2000, which consists of a construction system using the structural beams of the construction itself, both horizontally and vertically, from which "L"-shaped anchors protrude by means of gravity. This system like the previous has some drawbacks since the manufacturing of the structural elements is expensive and, in addition, the selected anchors of the structural element such as columns or beams, reduce the structural resistance of the
20 structure itself.

However, both inventions assure in a "reliable" manner the connection between those panels manufactured to be used as walls, slabs or soffits, and the structure of the construction itself.

25 According to the previous, a variety of constructive systems have existed tending to assure that the structure of the construction itself with the other constructive elements such as walls, soffits and slabs have a reliable and safe connection that assures the resistance of these systems
30 against the several physical forces involved in the constructions.

OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has as its object to provide a more reliable structural system for the fastening of structural elements of the construction such as poles, cross-beams and 5 columns or steel beams, with structural elements such as walls, slabs and soffits.

This invention consists of two independent elements. The first one is a "C"-type structural profile, made from 10 steel, of which thickness can vary. The metallic element serves both as a pole and as a cross-beam as well as can be used as a column or beam which are to function in a structural manner in the building. This metallic profile has several cavities in quadrangular shape at both of its parallel edges.

15 A second element, also metallic, is a steel strip which has among its particularities triangular shaped folds, which match in dimension and length with the cavities of the first "C"-type metallic element.

20 The triangular folds in the metal strip have, in each of their faces, a circular perforation, fit with each other.

Once the metal strip is attached to any of the parallel edges of the first "C"-type metallic element, the triangular folds protrude from the quadrangular cavities of the "C"-type metallic element.

25 After the metal strip with the triangular folds is inserted into the "C"-type metallic element, a steel element, preferably a steel rod, is passed through the circular perforation of the two faces of the triangular folds of the metal strip, with the purpose of achieving a reliable seam 30 between those metallic elements of the present invention that can bring about the function of poles or cross-beams, as well as columns and beams, and the frames of the panels

which will strain thereafter, *in situ*, with cement materials such as concrete.

Thus, the frames of the panels that can function as walls, slabs or soffits and the metallic elements that are the object of this invention achieve a reliable seam, since the frames of the soffits, walls or slabs that can be made both of steel rods and of electrosoldered mat made of high-resistance steel, are entwined to the structure of the construction by means of the circular perforations of the triangular folds of the metallic strip of the present invention. In a subsequent step, the panels are strained with a cement material such as concrete, thus assuring the perfect structural seam between the elements that are the object of this invention and the panels manufactured *in situ*, that can be walls, soffits or slabs.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is an isometric view of the "C"-type metallic element, showing a series of rectangular cavities in its parallel edges.

Figure 2 is an isometric view of a metallic strip presenting a series of triangular folds having circular perforations.

Figure 3 is an isometric view of the "C" profile and the metallic strip prior to being assembled.

Figure 4 is an isometric view of the "C" profile and the metallic strip assembled together with the frame of a panel that can be a wall, soffit or slab of the construction.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As can be appreciated in the accompanying drawings and, particularly, in Figures 1 and 2 representing a preferred embodiment of the invention, the structural element comprises two structural elements (10) and (20).

A first element, is shaped as a "C"-type profile (10) having parallel and equidistant edges (4).

The second element of the structural member of the present invention is a metallic strip (20), having triangular folds(8) that fit in dimension and separation with the rectangular cavities (6) of the "C"-type structural element (10).

The triangular folds (8) of the metallic strip (20) have a circular perforation (12) on each of its two sides (8).

As can be appreciated from Figure 3, both elements of the invention (10) and (20) are assembled to each other by passing the triangular folds (8) of the metallic strip (20) through the rectangular cavities (6) of the "C"-type metal element (10), of which fit in dimension and separation with the triangular folds (8) of the metallic strip (20).

Once the two elements (10) and (20) are assembled, the frames (14) of any panel to be constructed in the building are inserted through the circular perforations (12) of the triangular folds (8) of the metallic strip (20).

Once the structural system is completely assembled, the panel (16) is then strained with any cement material (preferably concrete). The panel (16) can indistinctly function as a wall, as a soffit or as a slab, since the "C"-type metal element (10) is able to serve as a pole and cross-beam, or as a column and beam, depending on the thickness and the resistance of the material itself from which it is manufactured to form walls, slabs or soffits in a building.

The present invention assures a constructive seam (18) between the metallic elements (10) of the construction, that could be poles, cross-beams, columns or beams, with the several panels (16) used in the same construction; since the frames (14) of the panels are reliably fastened to the structural members (10, 12) of the construction, through the

circular perforations (12) formed on the edges (8) of the triangular folds of the metallic strip (20) that are attached to the "C"-type profile (10).

Once the reference panel (16) is strained, it can be
5 assured that the same cannot be separated from the metallic structure (10) by the various physical forces acting on the construction structure, unless the separation is carried out by mechanical means.

From the above description, it can be concluded that
10 the main object of the invention is fulfilled, that is, to provide a structural element of which integration to the constructive system is highly reliable, said structural element acting as a pole or as a beam.